

name of the genus for one section as "s. s." he gave a distinctive name for each section, thus:

Genus *Ancylus*

S. g. *Ancylastrum*.

S. g. *Velletia*.

Bourguignat's *Ancylastrum* was therefore merely a *nom. nov.* for *Ancylus* as limited by Gray.

Now by the Rules (Art. 30, II, f.) "In case a generic name without originally designated type [in this case *Ancylastrum*] is proposed as a substitute for another generic name, with or without type [in this case *Ancylus*, type *A. fluviatilis*] the type of either, when established, becomes *ipso facto* type of the other." Hence the type of *Ancylastrum* is by the Rules beyond question *A. fluviatilis* (Müller), and Mr. Walker's *Pseudancylus*¹ goes to swell the ever-lengthening list of unwanted synonyms.

ON THE *HELIX PERSPECTIVA* OF MEGERLE VON MUHLFELD VERSUS THAT OF SAY

BY A. S. KENNARD A. L. S. AND B. B. WOODWARD, F. L. S.

Megerle's paper "Beschreibung einiger neuen Conchylien" was published in the Mag. Gesell. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, Vol. viii (pp. 3-11), the title page of which is dated 1818. It seems, however, that the volume in question was published in four parts: Pt. i, 1816; pt. ii, 1817; pt. iii, 1817, and pt. iv, 1818,¹ and that Megerle's paper appeared in the first part.

Say's name came out the following year in the Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., i, p. 18. Consequently Megerle's name holds, and the *Helix solaris*, of Menke becomes its synonym,

¹ Nautilus, XXXV, p. 58.

² See Isis, 1818, col. 1448, 1707 and 1809 [The reference to Megerle's paper on page or column 1483—*Ed.*] also Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, vi-ix.—(C. Davies Sherborn (Index Animalium). This appears to have been known, in part at all events, to Binney and Bland, for they give the correct date for *Helix cereobus* Megerle, which appears in the same paper.

whilst Say's species will have to take the later name *Helix patula* of Deshayes, and following the nomenclature of the Pilsbry-Johnson "Catalogue" (NAUTILUS, XI, p. 141) be known as *Pyramidula* (*Gonyodiscus*) *patula* (Desh.), or yet better as *Goniodiscus patula* (Desh.).

AGNATHOMORPHOUS AULACOPODA

BY H. BURRINGTON BAKER

In a recent paper (1924, Occ. Papers Mus. Zoo. Univ. Mich., no. 156), a provisional arrangement of the "Streptaxidae" was presented. This was mainly based on radulae, although certain other features of the anatomy of *Scolodonta* (*Systrophella*) *eudiscus* and of *Rectartemon jessei* (one incomplete specimen) were included.

Since then, I have dissected *Streptaxis* (*Odontartemon*) *glaber normalis* Jousseume and reexamined the other two species. These new data, which will be figured in a future paper, force a quite different conception of the relationships than that indicated in the article cited above.

The animal of *Streptaxis glaber normalis* is very similar to that of *Rectartemon jessei*. Foot: strictly holopod; i. e., without pedal grooves. Pallial complex: described and figured in this or a related species by Dr. Pilsbry (1907, Man. Con. XIX, fig. lii-5); lung venation much weaker than in *R. jessei*. Penis: shorter and stouter, but fundamentally similar in structure; lower half surrounded by a heavy, muscular sheath, which attaches along the vas deferens; penial retractor inserted at apex and attached to diaphragm on the right of spermoviduct ("uterus"). Vas deferens: arises from base of spermoviduct, runs straight across to penial sheath, encircles the penis, and finally passes up along the side of that organ to enter at its apex; arrangement similar in *R. jessei* (*op. cit.*, fig. x-55), and portion above penial sheath shown in my figure (although I did not recognize it at the time). Free ocular retractors: short;